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# Close person spill-overs in end of life care: using hierarchical mapping to identify whose outcomes to include in economic evaluation

## Abstract

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## Background

Guidelines for economic evaluation often request that costs and outcomes beyond the patient are captured; this can include carers and also other affected parties. End of life care is one context where impacts of care spill over onto those other than patients, but there is little evidence about who should be included within economic evaluation. The purpose of this paper is to examine (i) how many people are close to those at end of life (ii) their characteristics and (iii) what influences network size at end of life.

## Methods

In-depth interviews were conducted with 23 participants who were either recently bereaved or had somebody close to them currently receiving end of life care. Interviews were used in conjunction with hierarchical mapping to explore the network size, composition and influences upon these networks. Interviews were transcribed verbatim. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the hierarchical maps and this information was combined with a constant comparative analysis of the qualitative data.

## Results

On average, close-person networks at end of life contained eight individuals, three of whom were rated as being 'closest'. These were typically family members although in a small number of cases non-family members were included amongst the closest individuals. There was variation in terms of network composition. Qualitative analyses revealed two key influences on network size: death trajectory (those with cognitive problems/diseases towards end of life had smaller networks) and family size (larger families had larger networks).

## Conclusion

The findings of this paper have important implications for researchers wishing to include those affected by end of life care in economic evaluation. Focussing on the three closest individuals would be a key starting point for economists seeking to capture spill-overs whilst a truly societal

perspective would require looking beyond proximal family members. This paper further discusses the implications of including close-persons in economic evaluation for decision makers.

#### Key points:

- We use hierarchical mapping alongside in-depth interviews to examine who and how many are close to those at end of life and could be considered for inclusion in economic evaluation.
- On average, networks at end of life contained eight people, of which three were rated as the closest. Family members were typically closest, although this was not always the case. Likewise, geographical proximity was not necessary to maintain close person relationships.
- Qualitative analyses revealed two key influences on network size: death trajectory (those with cognitive problems/diseases towards end of life had smaller networks) and family size (larger families had larger networks). These findings have important implications for researchers wishing to include close-persons affected by end of life care in economic evaluation.

#### 1. Background

Economic evaluation involves comparison of the costs and consequences of two or more alternative courses of action [1]. Historically in the UK, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has recommended that the primary focus of economic evaluation should be on outcomes for the patient [2–4] and carer when relevant, alongside costs from a health and personal social services perspective [3]. Other countries such the Netherlands have broadened their recommended perspective to that of society, whilst the US Panel on Cost-Effectiveness request two reference cases: a health care and a societal perspective [5,6]. For a true societal perspective, all costs and benefits, irrespective of who bears them should be included within the economic evaluation.

Within the health economics literature, there have been arguments for including the impacts of people other than the patient within economic evaluation [7–13], particularly when the impact on people other than the patient is significant. Elsewhere, wider impacts extending beyond the patient as a single (and isolated) individual have been described as being ‘too important to ignore’ [8]; a range of measures exist to try to capture spill-over impacts [7,9,14].

End of life care (EoLC) has been highlighted as one area where impacts on those close to the dying (‘close persons’) may be particularly relevant [15], as interventions often extend in scope to these close persons [16], and benefits (or harms) may be received by them [17–21]. Despite movement in some countries towards including close persons within economic evaluation, there is little guidance on who should be included and how to identify these people. For example, when discussing health gain, the US Panel on Cost-Effectiveness refer to ‘*other affected parties such as caregivers*’ [6], whilst the Dutch guidelines state that ‘*all relevant costs and benefits, irrespective of who bears the costs or to who the benefits go*’ should be included [5]. These issues are not straightforward, and the common approach of restricting impacts to an identified immediate carer or the next of kin may be insufficient to capture relevant impacts.

In adopting a broader or societal perspective it is important to know who, and how many people, are close to those at the end of life and therefore who should be assigned the status of ‘close person’ for inclusion within economic evaluation. There is extensive research on social networks more generally and tools exist to measure the strength of relationships [22–28], however there is a dearth of evidence within the end of life context or with a focus on relevance for economic evaluation.

Research focusing on older adults more generally has found variable results. A US survey examined network size in community-dwelling adults (n = 2005) aged between 57 and 85 years by classifying networks into: i) core confidantes, ii) those who are important/close, iii) any remaining household members who were not confidantes or very close; on average there were approximately 3.5 individuals named as a confidante [29]. Likewise, using hierarchical mapping techniques, Antonucci [30] found that, on average in the United States, those aged over 50 years had 3.5 individuals within their 'inner circle', that is the closest individuals. On average 8.9 individuals were included across their whole close-person network. In contrast, a survey of older people across Europe found networks to be much smaller, with just 2.5 people being included on average within their social network [31]. Networks are not static through life, however, and it is unknown whether social networks change within the end of life context, when co-morbidities and disease progression could conceivably influence social networks. The goal of this paper is to examine who and how many people are close to those at end of life, and what shapes these networks, as a precursor to developing methods to better capture these impacts for economic evaluation.

## 2. Methods

In-depth interviews in combination with hierarchical mapping were used to explore networks at the end of life. The study was conducted alongside a project aiming to develop an outcome measure for use with those close to people at the end of life [9], and as part of a broader exploration of the economic evaluation of end of life care more generally [15]. Both University (ERN\_12-1338) and NHS Ethical (13/WA/0333) approvals were obtained.

### 2.1 Sampling

Recruitment was driven by the needs of the wider project. The participants of interest within both studies were those who were either recently bereaved or had somebody close to them currently receiving end of life care. Close persons were chosen rather than decedents for two primary reasons: (i) not all people at the end of life would be able to participate, for example, those suffering from cognitive impairment, extreme fatigue, or having experienced sudden death; and (ii) by including bereaved people it was possible to account for the whole end of life period.

Sampling aimed to capture people who had experienced a variety of trajectories towards death and focused on those already bereaved. Given this, sampling through a single care provider as a main source was not considered appropriate (although this option was pursued as a supplementary source). In practice, the most feasible means of recruiting from a general population was to recruit, in the first instance through the University of Birmingham staff and students, and then to employ snowball sampling. Recruitment through the university was achieved through internal communications, newsletters and posters (see Appendix 1 for an example advert). A second source of recruitment was a single UK adult hospice. In the UK, the aim of hospice care is to improve the lives of people who have an incurable illness from the point of diagnosis until the end of their life [32]. This hospice comprised an inpatient unit and day hospice and was chosen to ensure people currently being cared for at the end of life were included within the study. Prospective participants were identified and recruited at the hospice by a research nurse. Snowball sampling [31] involved asking participants to pass on an information sheet to all those who they thought might be interested in participating. Snowball sampling [32] also had the potential advantage of enabling exploration of how the perceptions of networks varied within clusters. Overall, sampling using this combination of approaches, was intended to provide access to a large and diverse population in terms of age, profession and the lack of any single specific death trajectory.

A window of six to 24 months post-bereavement was used for recruitment purposes to satisfy ethical requirements: individuals who were bereaved within six months were excluded from the study [33] as were those who had been bereaved over two years to minimise recall bias. Information sheets were provided to informants before obtaining informed consent. Recruitment continued until it was felt that saturation had been reached for the wider project goal.

## 2.2 Data collection

A qualitative approach, combining semi-structured in-depth interviews with hierarchical mapping, was chosen to facilitate the understanding of networks at end of life. The interviews were conducted by AC (Male/MSc./Doctoral Researcher) who had received prior interviewer training and had experience of conducting qualitative research with vulnerable groups. The interviews were conducted at a location of the participant's choice and were digitally audio recorded and then transcribed verbatim and anonymised. Field notes were taken to inform subsequent interviews.

To examine the scope of close-person networks, and the influences of end of life on these networks, a hierarchical mapping [27] task was included. Pictorial tools have been found to aid rapport [34] and elicit complex information in a simple manner [36]. A number of pictorial methods such as the Pictor method [37] were considered. Hierarchical mapping was chosen as it best met the needs of this task in terms of its speed, simplicity and intuitive appeal. Hierarchical maps have been successfully used to explore network composition within a range of settings [38–41]. The hierarchical mapping task involves presenting the interviewee with a large piece of paper with concentric circles going out from the centre (see [42] for a full exposition and Appendix 2 for example)). It was explained to the interviewee that the decedent is in the centre, and the circles represent levels of closeness, with the inner circle being closest. Arrow shaped post-it notes were then given to the interviewee and they were asked to write the name and relation to the decedent of all those who were close onto post-it notes (one per note where possible). They were then asked to place the post-it notes onto the hierarchical map, with the tips of the arrow representing the position of the person in terms of closeness to the decedent (see Figure 1 for completed example). Interviewees were given time to reflect and deliberate. The completed hierarchical map provided a visual representation of the close-person network. It was conducted near the beginning of interviews to allow for the probing of close-person networks in the remainder of the interview. Initial questions focused on asking the informant to describe relationships with the decedent and probes then included questions such as: 'has it always been this way?'; 'how did this change in the period towards the end of life?'; 'how did this make you feel'; 'did their illness impact their relationship with other people?'. Once the hierarchical map was completed, it was used to aid further discussion throughout the interview.

## 2.3 Data analysis

To examine the size and composition of close-person networks, descriptive statistics were calculated. The identities of those within each hierarchical map were examined, with particular attention paid to those identified as being closest to the decedent. Hierarchical maps were examined iteratively alongside interview transcripts to gain a deep understanding of close-person networks. Constant comparative analysis [41] was conducted in batches of between three and six interview transcripts was conducted. This included developing a coding structure and creating in-depth descriptive accounts [44] to synthesise and systematically analyse each set of interviews. Coding was conducted by the primary researcher (AC) and reviewed by the research team routinely to ensure data were being analysed in a systematic and rigorous way. To examine influences on network size, those with the smallest networks (five or fewer) were compared and hypotheses were generated from these data. This process was repeated with the largest networks (10+). Deviant case

analysis [42] was used to examine any 'unusual' hierarchical maps, examining 'outlier' cases in fine detail to highlight possible explanations for differences.

Results are presented using quotes to illustrate themes. Quotes indicate the gender of the informant, and the relationship of the decedent to the informant.

### 3. Results

The characteristics of the decedents and the interviewees are shown in Table 1. Location of interviews included: participants' own homes, university meeting rooms, and private rooms within the hospice. In total, 24 decedents were included, with a range of conditions and death trajectories, from slow declining to sudden deaths. This includes all five of the main broad disease groups (cancer, disease of the circulatory system, respiratory diseases, mental and behavioural disorders, and disease of the nervous system) [46]. All decedents were adults, with two aged 40-59 years, 10 aged 60-79 years, and nine aged 80+ years. Three informants did not specify the age of the decedent. Interviews took between 25 and 80 minutes (average 45 mins), of which a minority (4.5 mins) was spent on the hierarchical mapping task.

1 **Table 1: Decedent close-person networks**

Participant ID	Relation of decedent to participant	Decedent's terminal condition	Decedent's age group	Number of people within decedent's network	Relation of Closest person	Number of non-relatives included within network?	Number of people within inner ring of map	Where they placed themselves in the hierarchical map	Time to complete map (mins)
CDX1	Father	Pancreatic Cancer	60-79	7	Spouse	1	5	Inner ring - closest (equal)	4
CDX4	Brother	Lymphoma	40-59	6	Sister	0	4	Inner ring - closest	5
CDX5	Mother	Alzheimer's	60-79	8	Spouse	0	3	Inner ring -second closest	6.5
CDX5	Father	Heart Failure (with COPD)	80+	7	Daughter	0	2	Inner ring - closest	4
CDX6	Friend (female)	Oesophageal Cancer	40-59	20	Multiple - Friends and Family	2	7	Inner ring - closest	4
CDX7	Mother	COPD and Alzheimer's/Dementia	80+	3	Spouse	0	1	Second ring – second closest	2.5
CDX8	Father	Sudden Death - Heart attack	60-79	6	House Keeper	2	2	Second ring – fifth closest	3
CDX10	Father	Death following elective heart surgery complications	Unknown	74	Multiple - all family	0	9	Inner ring – equal closest	7
CDX13	Mother	Motor Neurone Disease	60-79	9	Multiple - Sister, Daughter and 2 Friends	3	9	Inner ring – equal closest	5
CDX14	Mother	TIA/Dementia	80+	4	Brother	0	1	Second ring – second closest	3.5
CDX16	Father	CHD - Death following heart surgery complications	80+	10	Son	3	5	Inner ring - closest	3
CDX17	Grandmother	Pneumonia	80+	8	Daughter	1	3	Inner ring – second closest (equal)	3
CDX18	Mother	Pneumonia	80+	5	Granddaughter	2	3	Inner ring – second closest	4.5
CDX20	Mother	Cancer - Colon/Liver	60-79	12	Daughter	2	3	Inner ring – closest	3.5
CDX21	Father	Undiagnosed - chest complaint	80+	8	Multiple - Daughter and Spouse	1	3	Inner ring – equal closest	3.5
CDX22	Grandmother	Heart Disease	Unknown	10	Daughters	0	4	Inner ring – third closest	5.5
CDX23	Grandmother	Post-fall infections in hospital	80+	10	Spouse	0	2	Second ring – third equal closest	4.5
CDX24	Grandfather	Lymphoma	60-79	7	Multiple - Granddaughter and Spouse	0	5	Inner ring – third equal closest	2.5
CDX25	Father	Cancer - back/spine	60-79	7	Multiple - Daughter and Spouse	0	5	Inner ring – equal closest	7.5
CDX26	Husband	Multiple System Atrophy	60-79	5	Spouse	0	2	Inner ring – equal closest	4.5
CDX27	Mother	COPD	60-79	8	Multiple - Daughter and Carer (Daughter in law)	2	2	Inner ring – equal closest	3.5
CDX28	Grandmother	Parkinson's Disease	80+	8	Spouse	0	2	Second ring – third equal closest	4.5
CDX29	Mother	Sarcoidosis	60-79	15	Multiple - Son and Brother	0	7	Inner ring – equal closest	16.5
CDX31	Mother	Viral Pneumonia + sudden heart attack	Unknown	8	Spouse	1	5	Inner ring – second closest	3

2

### 3.1 Network size

Descriptive statistics for the size of the individual decedent networks are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Network size descriptive statistics**

	Whole close-person map	Number within inner-ring
Median	8	3
Minimum	3	1
Maximum	74	9
Mean	11	3.9
Standard Deviation	13.9	2.3
Skewness	4.4	0.9
Mode	8	2

There was a wide variety of hierarchical map size. The smallest contained just three individuals while the largest contained 74. Closer examination of this largest network revealed that the decedent was the social hub of the community prior to a sudden death; consequently, 50 friends were listed within the outer circle. This was very much an outlier causing a skewing of the data with the mean substantially higher than the median. The median network size was eight. Across all networks, a median of three individuals were included within the inner circle, that is, the closest individuals. Nine of the 24 decedents had more than one individual listed as closest; in all other cases, just one individual was listed as closest.

### 3.2 Network composition

Perhaps unsurprisingly, family members were prevalent within the close-person networks of those at the end of life and at least one family member featured within every close-person map. Fourteen (60%) networks, however, featured non-family members including friends, a non-family paid carer, and a house-keeper. Five hierarchical maps contained non-family members within the inner circle of the close-person map. Only one (CDX8, see Figure 2) contained no family members within their inner circle. In terms of the person closest to the decedent, where more than one closest person was named, these were different members of the same family in all but one case (a friend, CDX6, listed herself as equal closest). Those listing just one person as closest, listed the decedent's spouse (n=6), the decedent's child (n=5), a sibling (n=2), a grandchild (n=1), and the house-keeper (n=1). The decedent in the case of CDX8 had separated from the family and moved abroad, hence the unusual network composition, with the housekeeper as the closest person.

The mapping task demonstrates that broader impacts may impact those other than just family members. Although the vast majority of the closest persons were family members, most networks also included individuals who were not relatives. Of note, in two cases, non-relatives were the closest or equal closest individuals. Through the interview process participants expressed a view that impacts were not limited to family members, and that being close can extend beyond immediate family.



CDX20 [female, mother]: *I don't think it has to be defined by family or blood, I think people who have made great impacts in your life and you've made great impacts in theirs*

CDX1 [female, father]: *...I think it's emotional bonds rather than family bonds if that makes sense, quite often the two are the same, but not necessarily.*

Given this, when considering the evaluative scope, it is important to consider the inclusion of individuals outside the family.

### 3.3 Influences on network size and composition

Three main themes arose in relation to network size and composition: the nature of disease and death trajectory; the size of the family; and geographical proximity.

The nature of disease and death trajectory of those at end of life appeared to strongly impact upon network size and composition for some people. Three of the four decedents with the smallest networks suffered from dementia conditions that impacted their cognitive abilities. Participants described how the nature of such diseases led to distancing within the close-person networks.

CDX5 [female, mother and father]: *...So, even though my mum was my friend growing up and then obviously the disease I felt distanced us*

CDX7 [female, mother]: *...so my relationship with her changed because I pulled back a lot because I could not....if I got too close to her, she'd either hurt me, not physically or although she might have had a go, I just got tired of being hurt by it.*

In contrast, none of the six participants with the largest close-person networks (over 10 close-persons) had deaths that meant they were cognitively compromised until they were very close to death. Three of these had relatively sudden deaths, two died from conditions that did not impact mental state until the final weeks before death and the final large network belonged to somebody still receiving hospice care at the time of the interview who remained fully cognitively aware.

A second key feature relating to network size was family size. All six of the largest networks featured many family members, from seven to 15. In contrast, few family members appeared within the smallest networks, with one informant explicitly citing the lack of a large family.

CDX18 [female, mother]: *...We are a very relation-short family*

Informants also talked about the influence of geographical proximity on network size and composition, although there were differing views. Some informants felt that being far away from a network member may hinder the maintenance of close-person relations towards the end of life.

CDX1: *...my personal view of the world is that it's quite difficult to be close to somebody that you're a long way away from or relatively long way away, I mean it's all relative*

CDX22: *...I'm close to my cousin and she lived in Belgium, and ...I think it does have an impact, it's harder to be closer when they're living somewhere else because obviously all my friends who live locally, I'm really glad...I see them all the time so we've got a stronger bond.*

Others, however, indicated that improving technological capabilities allowed close relationships to be maintained at a long distance including one (CDX13) whose mother was living abroad.

CDX13 [female, mother]: *...I think the beauty of our time is technology, so I can see her through the PlayStation now, we've got a nice big screen in our living room and it's like we're*

1 *in the same room, she sits there and we show her the kids and we don't have to put the*  
2 *Skype phone down or carry around a laptop so it's really easy and I think that distance, even*  
3 *without her disease it's really helped us keep in touch all the time, I feel like whenever I want*  
4 *to have a cup of tea with my mum I just turn on the TV and she's there, so I think in that*  
5 *sense we've been really really lucky, I don't know if that would have happened about ten*  
6 *years [ago].*

7 CDX16 [female, father]:...*you just pick up the phone...or Skype or everything else.*

8 CDX25 [female, father]:...*you know you can communicate in so many ways now, and just*  
9 *talking on the phone even, you can have a heart to heart, you can still have that connection.*

#### 10 4. Discussion

11 There has been debate within health economics regarding who should be included within economic  
12 evaluation, with reference cases internationally suggesting those other than the patient should be  
13 incorporated [5,6]. This paper takes a first step into exploring the close-person networks of those at  
14 end of life. A novel hierarchical mapping approach was used to facilitate exploration. The median  
15 number of close-persons was eight, with three in the inner (closest) ring. For the majority the  
16 closest people were (unsurprisingly) family members. There was, however, significant heterogeneity  
17 in network size.

18 Network sizes here were similar to those reported in other contexts [30] (8 vs 8.9), as was the size of  
19 the inner ring in older populations elsewhere [29,30] (3 vs 3.5 confidantes/inner circle). This  
20 research, supported by these other studies, suggests that it is the impacts upon these closest  
21 (median) three individuals that economists may want to capture as a priority for economic  
22 evaluation; this would certainly provide a starting point for capturing spill-over impacts. For a more  
23 comprehensive societal perspective it may be desirable to capture wider impacts to the whole  
24 network (median eight), although this may be of limited practicality in many research settings.

25 Non-family members featured in over 60% of the hierarchical maps, suggesting that it is important  
26 to look beyond the family if all significant effects are not to be missed. Many participants felt that  
27 geographical closeness was not necessary and some reported close relationships with overseas  
28 decedents suggesting that those who do not reside in close proximity to the decedent may also need  
29 to be included in economic evaluations. This may have practical implications for research conduct,  
30 particularly regarding the jurisdiction of research ethics committees, rules around data protection  
31 issues in different countries and whether impacts to those in other jurisdictions are relevant to local  
32 decision makers.

33  
34 The hierarchical mapping technique proved to be a strength within the interview process. It was a  
35 simple and quick way to elicit data on potential networks for inclusion in economic evaluation.  
36 Furthermore, it gave participants the time to reflect upon social networks at end of life, and the  
37 relative strengths of their relationships as reported elsewhere [42]. This would have been difficult to  
38 attain through solely verbal interaction. The hierarchical map also provided the interviewer with a  
39 visual platform to probe the details of relationships, whilst also facilitating rapport, as in previous  
40 research using pictorial tools [37,47].

41 The primary limitation of this research is the identity of the person completing the hierarchical  
42 maps. 'Who' completed the task will inevitably shape perceptions of networks. Only one participant  
43 was recruited via snowball sampling which meant that comparison across the same networks

derived from different informants, could not be achieved. Research within the wider social network literature suggests that there are limits to the ability of individuals to identify the social networks of others [48] although some work has found congruence between the principal and close-persons to be high in terms of network membership, whilst varying by individual asked [49]. Spouses and family members appear to be the most accurate respondents whilst friends were generally poor. Although caution may be required in generalising the results found here [50], the logistical issues in capturing data directly from decedents may preclude alternative approaches, particularly where decedents are cognitively impaired before death. The sample in this study covered a wide variety of death trajectories and health conditions. Specific nuances of the hierarchical map may also influence network size, for example the size of circles or arrows may lead to participants setting out their networks in a certain way. A further limitation of the hierarchal mapping process is that it will inevitably exclude those who have no close-persons. Loneliness and social isolation is prevalent issue among older people within the UK, with 10% of those aged over 65 years describing themselves as often or always lonely [51] and around 11,000 funerals nationwide conducted without family or friends being present [52].

There are many challenges in including wider impacts within economic evaluation. There are three scenarios where equity concerns are particularly pertinent:

1. There is an implicit implication that cases with larger networks will accrue more benefits than those with small networks, and thus will be prioritised over isolated individuals.
2. Interventions that target close persons as well as patients will be prioritised over interventions with benefits solely to the patient.
3. Given death trajectory appears to impact network size, certain disease groups may be disadvantaged by including close-person benefits within economic evaluation.

In practice, the first scenario is unlikely due to the analytic focus at group level. The second scenario highlights the fundamental normative issue around who the health service is intended to benefit. If we accept that we should be interested in capturing the wider benefits of treatments, then this is an inevitable consequence. The third scenario highlights the issue of the point at which network size should be considered. For example, for those with irreversible conditions affecting cognitive ability, should the network size at the start of their disease or towards the end of life be the one that 'counts'? This scenario also highlights that some conditions may have disproportional impacts on family members.

Whilst small steps towards including carer impacts within economic evaluation have been made [53], including other 'close-persons' will create further practical challenges for researchers and decision makers. These include: how to weight impacts for close persons relative to patients, how to weight between close persons with different levels of closeness, and how to compare cost-effectiveness between interventions where wider impacts are captured with those where they are not. Future research is necessary to investigate the public's preferences for allocating resources between the decedent and their close person.

Given the relatively early development of this area of research there are many avenues for further study. First, adopting a hierarchical mapping procedure longitudinally through the death trajectory would highlight how networks change as death approaches. This study has only sought to answer the question of 'who is close' rather than that of 'who is impacted most'. There is an implicit presumption that the greatest impacts fall on those closest to the dying person, but there may be instances where this is not the case. By incorporating, in economic evaluations, a measure of end of life and bereavement experience [9] for all those who are close it may be possible to further inform

1 this issue. Given the subjective nature of hierarchical mapping, future research should seek to  
2 further examine the extent to which different network members see the network in similar ways  
3 (akin to inter-rater reliability). This could be achieved through obtaining multiple hierarchical maps  
4 from different close persons within the same network. There is scope to further improve consistency  
5 of completion of the hierarchical maps. For example, the mapping process could be accompanied  
6 with vignettes clarifying the degrees of closeness, whilst the impact of altering the design could be  
7 explored.

## 8 Conclusion

9 Incorporating spill-over impacts within economic evaluation is challenging, with little guidance on  
10 who should be included, and how we should identify those who are impacted. This paper is a first  
11 step towards addressing these challenges within the end of life care context. These findings have  
12 important implications for resource allocation.

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## 15 Conflicts of interest

16 Alastair Canaway has nothing to disclose. Hareth Al-Janabi has nothing to disclose. Philip Kinghorn  
17 has nothing to disclose. Cara Bailey has nothing to disclose. Joanna Coast has nothing to disclose.

## 18 Data availability

19 The individual level data generated during and/or analysed during this study are not publicly  
20 available due to lack of consent for use in this way. Aggregated data are available from the  
21 corresponding author on reasonable request

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23 AC was responsible for conducting the research and for the drafting of the manuscript. All authors  
24 were involved in the development and design of the study. All authors contributed to the analysis of  
25 the data. All authors reviewed, commented, and edited drafts of the manuscript.

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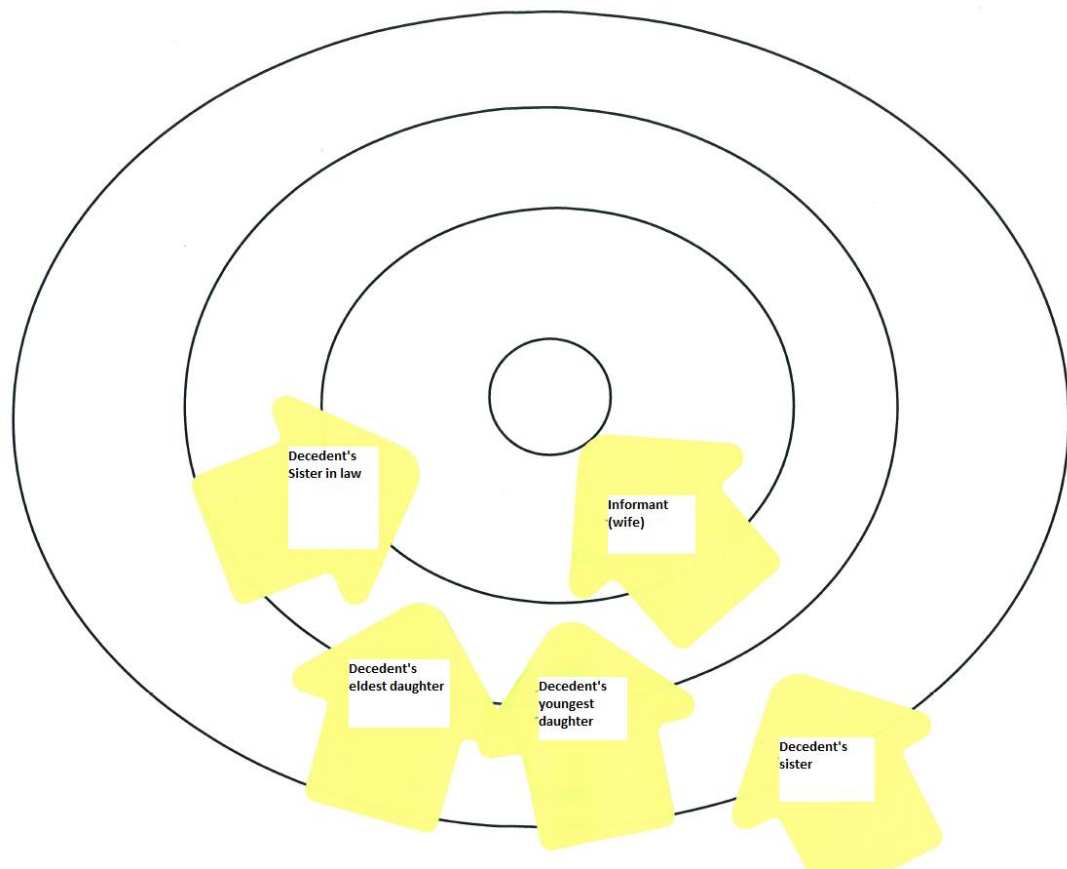
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## Figures legend

**Figure 1** Example of completed hierarchical map

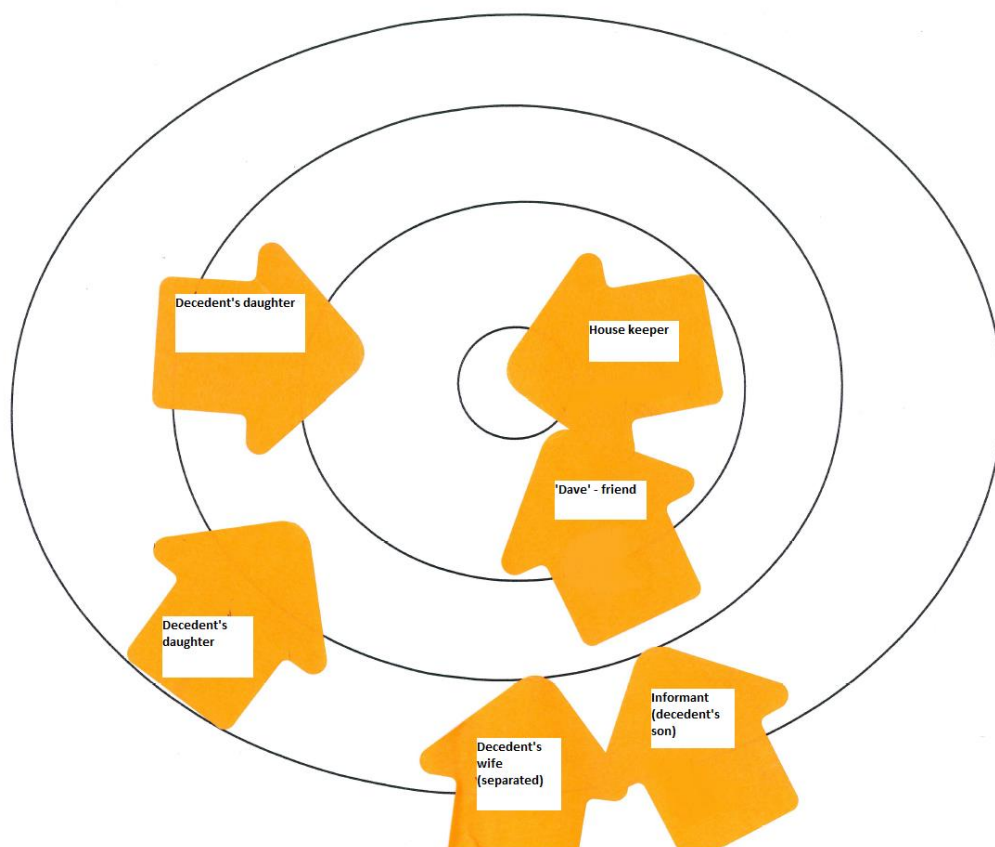
**Figure 2** Hierarchical map for CDX8 – family are not always the closest

Figure 1 Example of completed hierarchical map





1 Figure 2 Hierarchical map for CDX8 – family are not always the closest



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## Appendix 1: Example of advert

# Volunteers required for study on End-of-Life and Bereavement

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Have you been bereaved in the last 6-24 months and would feel comfortable discussing your experience with a researcher? Alternatively, is somebody close to you currently receiving end of life care? If so, then we would like to invite you to participate in our study investigating how end-of-life impacts family and friends.

The study aims to improve the evaluation of end of life care in the UK. Confidentiality and sensitivity will be guaranteed. You will be sent additional information and be able to discuss the study with the researcher before being asked to decide whether or not to participate. For more information email Alastair Canaway at [axc105@bham.ac.uk](mailto:axc105@bham.ac.uk)

## Appendix 2: Hierarchical Mapping Template

